

**United States Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary**

**Report to the Director
Office of Law Enforcement and Security**

**SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE
NATIONAL MEMORIAL**



Assessment Dates: July 13–15, 2009

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DOI	Department of the Interior
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Detection
EECS	Electronic Entry Control System
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
IDS	Intrusion Detection Systems
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LE	Law Enforcement
MORU	Mount Rushmore National Memorial
NCI&KR	National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource
NM&I	National Monument and Icon
NPS	National Park Service
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OLEs	Office of Law Enforcement and Security
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
WASO	Washington Support Office

Executive Summary

This report documents the findings of a security assessment conducted at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial (MORU) located near Keystone, South Dakota. The assessment was conducted by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) in conjunction with National Park Service (NPS) representatives on July 13-15, 2009. The evaluation served to assess the Park's compliance with the requirements established in Departmental Manual, Part 444 Chapter 2 (444DM2) entitled, "National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security". Generally speaking, 444DM2 sets forth the security requirements the Department deems minimally necessary to safeguard the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (NCI&KR) assets it owns or controls. These requirements are presented in five general categories; *Security Personnel*, *Perimeter Security*, *Access Control*, *Interior Security*, and *Security Planning*. Working directly with NPS personnel from the Washington Support Office (WASO), the Mid-West Regional Office and MORU, the OLES evaluation focused on assessing the Memorial's level of compliance within each of these five categories.

At its conclusion, the evaluation revealed the NPS (b) (7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Background

The Department of the Interior formally designated MORU as a National Monument and Icon (NM&I) and it ranks among the top ten DOI National Critical Infrastructures and Key Resources. MORU is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota approximately 27 miles southwest of Rapid City. The Memorial, a 1,278 acre park, was completed in 1941 and transferred to the full control of the NPS in 1942. Visitation to the Memorial fluctuates seasonally, with winter averages of approximately 1,500/day and summer averages of approximately 25,000/day.

Mount Rushmore, described by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1936 as "The Shrine of Democracy," is recognized internationally as a symbol of the United States' unique form of self-government. As a centerpiece of tourism, MORU is extremely important to the State of South Dakota.

The primary resource at MORU is the massive granite sculpture of Presidents Washington, Jefferson,

Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln. Secondary cultural resources include the 12-foot high sculptor's model contained in the historic studio building as well as the sculptor's residence.

Other assets include:

- The visiting public
- 3,000 person amphitheater
- 5,200 square foot visitor center/museum
- 1,150 car parking structure
- 45,000 square foot concessions complex

Because of its significance as a national symbol of the United States, the numerous domestic and foreign dignitaries that routinely visit, the remote location and the difficult terrain, MORU creates a significant and unique security challenge.

Photo 1: Mount Rushmore with Greenpeace Protest Banner (July 8, 2009)



Scope and Methodology

Scope: Directive 14 of the Secretary’s Law Enforcement Reforms¹ adopted the recommendations made by the Interior Office of Inspector General in 2002² and placed responsibility for DOI security policy, oversight and compliance with OLES. By way of implementing this directive, OLES established a Security Division to provide guidance and oversight of the DOI and bureau/office security operations.

In an effort to further implement Directive 14, OLES issued 444DM2, entitled, “National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security” that establishes the security requirements deemed minimally necessary to safeguard National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource assets owned and/or controlled by the Department. The requirements were developed in coordination with DOI bureaus and offices in response to the “The National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets” (February 2003) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 “Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection” (December 2003).

Methodology: Prior OLES MORU security assessment reports, specifically the 2004 report titled National Monument and Icon Assessment Report, Mount Rushmore National Memorial; the 2004 Mount Rushmore Security Staffing Review; and the 2006 Review/ Update of the NM&I Security Assessment, Mount Rushmore, were reviewed as part of this evaluation.

During the period of July 13-15, 2009, the OLES Security Division, assisted by the NPS Security Program Manager and personnel from OLES Law Enforcement Division, NPS Midwest Regional Office, and MORU, conducted a security assessment at the Memorial to assess the facility’s compliance with the security requirements established in 444DM2. Generally speaking, these requirements are presented in five categories: *Security Personnel*, *Perimeter Security*, *Access Control*, *Interior Security*, and *Security Planning*. The evaluation focused on assessing the Memorial’s level of compliance within each of these categories. In an effort to limit repetition in the narrative, where a specific minimum requirement was found to be applicable to more than one general category (b) (7)(E)

discussion of the requirement has been confined to a single category.

The evaluation process consisted of informal interviews and group discussions with NPS personnel from MORU; on site examination of facility infrastructure components, physical security systems, and operational procedures; and a review of relevant documentation to include prior risk assessments. Appendix 1 of this report lists the personnel who participated in the evaluation.

¹ See *Law Enforcement at the Department of the Interior, Recommendations to the Secretary for Implementing Law Enforcement Reforms*, July 2002.

² See Inspector General’s Report, *Disquieting State of Disorder: An Assessment of Department of the Interior law Enforcement*, (Report No. 2002-I-0014), January 2002.

Findings and Recommendations

Security Personnel

(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



Perimeter Security

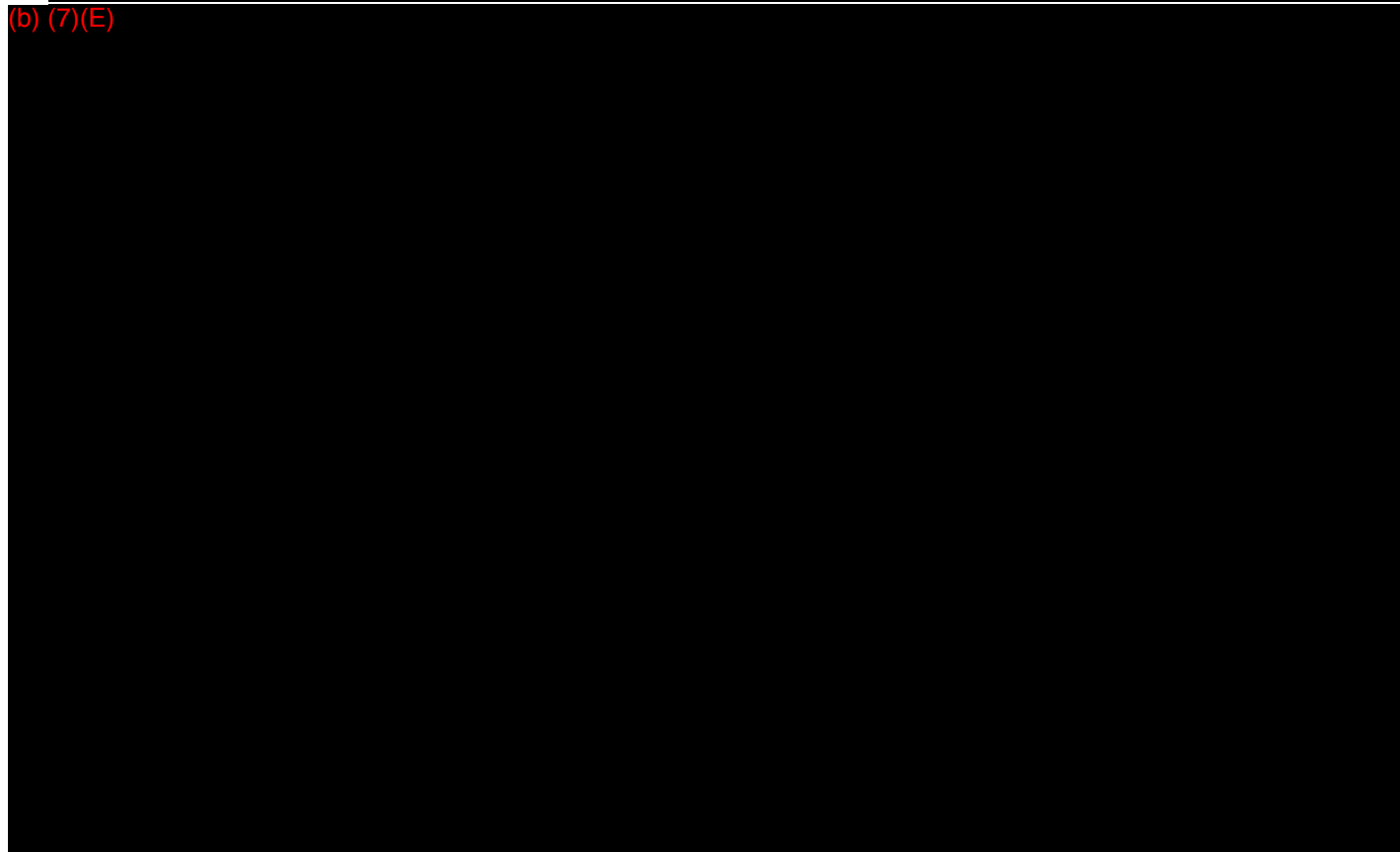
(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



Photo 3: (b) (7)(E)

(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)



(b) (7)(E)

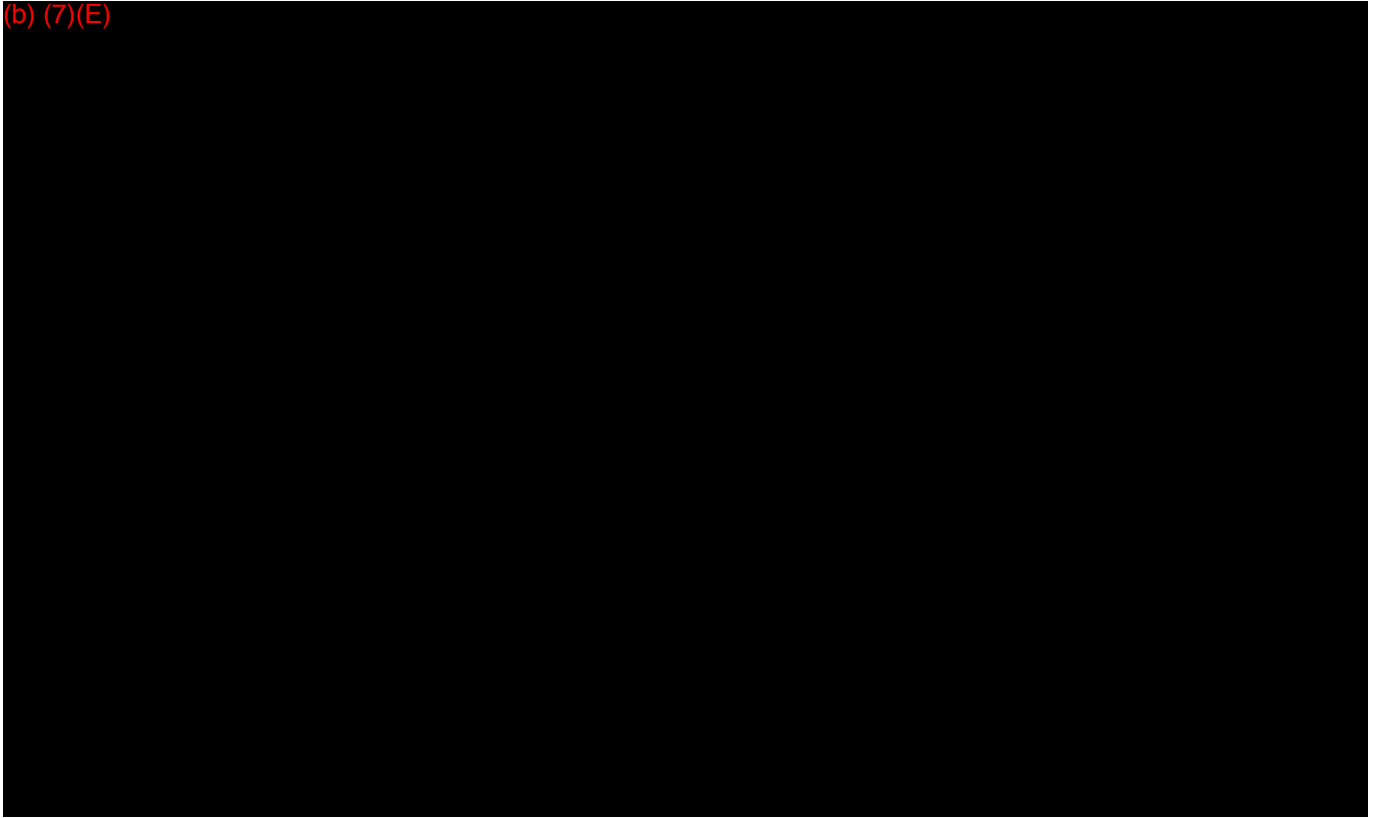



Photo 4: Vehicular Gate

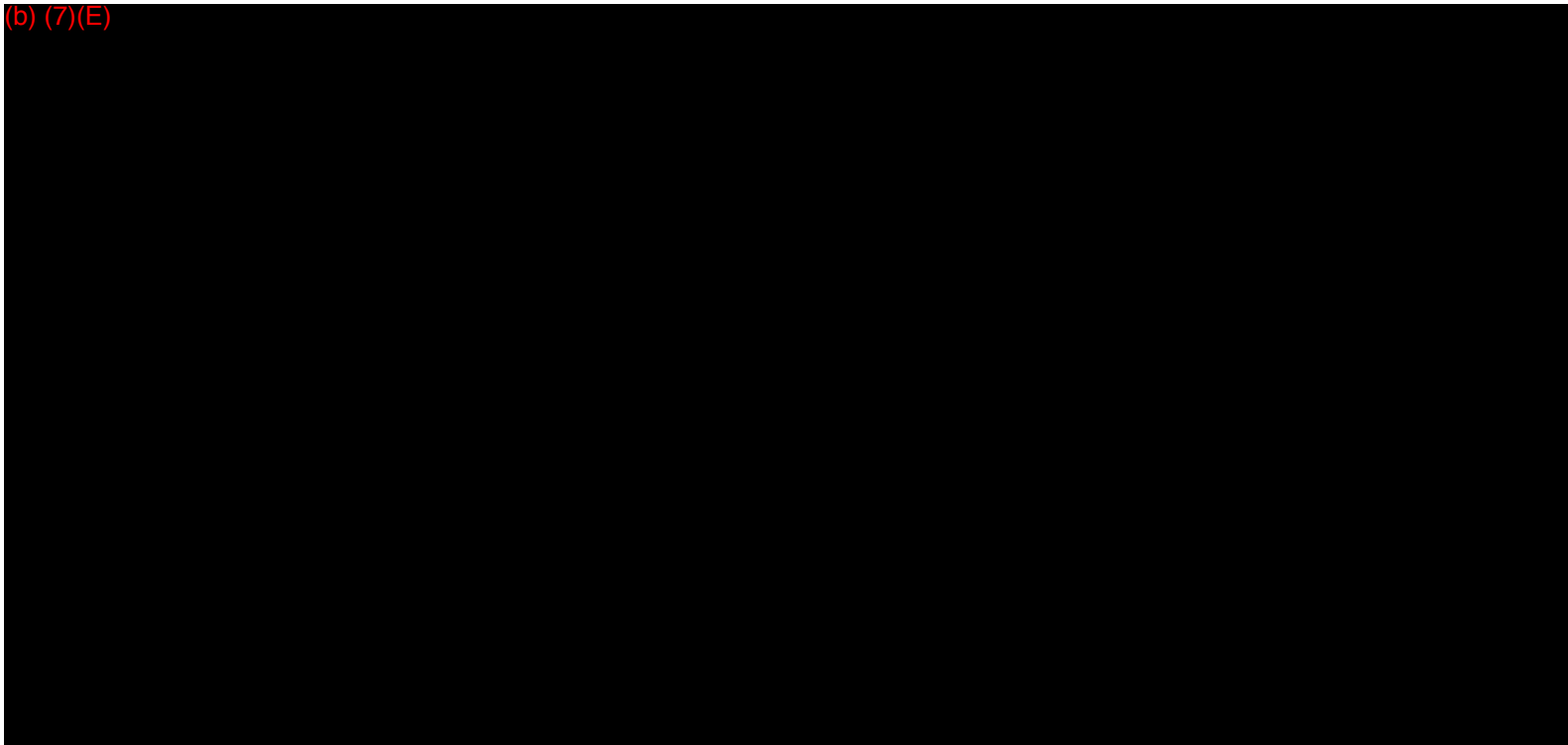


(b) (7)(E)



Access Control Security

(b) (7)(E)



Interior Security

(b) (7)(E)



Security Planning

(b) (7)(E)



Other

(b) (7)(E)



Conclusions

As detailed in the preceding *Findings and Recommendations* narrative, the NPS has previously made several security enhancements at MORU. (b) (7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The OLES review team would like to acknowledge NPS management and employees for the assistance provided in conducting this review.

Assessment Participants

Office of Law Enforcement and Security

(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Assistant Director, Security
(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Security Specialist
(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Senior Special Agent, Law Enforcement

National Park Service

(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Security and Intelligence Program Manager, WASO
(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Midwest Regional Chief Ranger
(b) (7)(C), (b) (6) - Mount Rushmore Chief Ranger
